

**LEEK URBAN DISTRICT**

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**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

of

**Medical Officer of Health  
for 1965**

**PREPARED BY**

**H. E. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**

**Medical Officer of Health for the District**

and

**J. ROWBOTHAM, M.A.P.H.I., Assoc. M.C.T., M.R.S.H.  
Chief Public Health Inspector**

*Leek Urban District Council.*

*With the Compliments  
of the Medical Officer of Health.*

TOWN HALL,  
LEEK.

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## MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE 1965

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Councillor JOHN SALES, J.P., Chairman

Councillor H. Hood

Councillor G. Morton

Councillor J. E. O'Hare

Councillor K. V. Rushton

Councillor E. F. Shaw

Councillor S. J. Smith

Councillor Rev. N. Turner

Councillor V. Whiteman

Councillor T. S. Barlow, C.C.\*

Councillor W. E. Grundy\*

\*Leek Area Health Committee Representatives

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
10, STOCKWELL STREET,  
LEEK.

To the Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban  
District Council

I beg to submit my fifth Annual Report. The Annual Report for 1965 has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1/66 of the Ministry of Health.

**POPULATION.** The Registrar General's figure for the estimated mid-year home population is 19,120 compared with 19,100 in 1964 an increase of 20.

**BIRTH RATE.** There has been a decrease in the number of live births compared with the previous year. In 1964, 276 births occurred whilst in 1965 there was a total of 262. Further details will be found on page 3.

Adjusted birthrate is 14.08 (comparability factor 1.10) compared with a national birthrate of 18.1. The proportion of illegitimate live births was 3.0 %, their being 8. The national figure for 1965 is 7.7 %.

**STILL BIRTHS.** The number of still births per 1,000 of total births during the year was 29.6 against a national average for England and Wales of 15.7.

**INFANT MORTALITY.** In 1965 a total of 3 deaths occurred under one year of age. Further details will be found on page 3.

**DEATHS.** There were 254 deaths in 1965 compared with 270 in the previous year. The following causes of death are of interest:

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (neglecting hypertension with heart disease)	77	30.3 %
Malignant Disease	45	17.7 %
Infections (Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis and Measles)	29	11.4 %

Further details will be found on page 4.

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES.** The most important in terms of numbers during 1965 was the outbreak of measles in the district, 344 cases having been notified during the year.

- Dysentery. Six cases were notified during the year but of these only three were confirmed. Intensive follow-up of cases was undertaken in order to limit the spread of this unpleasant disease. The most important factor in preventing spread of the illness is improved standards of personal hygiene.
- Scarlet Fever. Twenty-four cases were notified but fortunately this is now almost always a mild disease.
- Poliomyelitis I am pleased to report that no cases of Poliomyelitis were notified. This district has had no cases now since 1957. This should not give rise to complacency and vaccination against poliomyelitis, smallpox, tetanus and whooping cough should be encouraged in infancy.
- Food Poisoning. Four cases were notified but of these only one was confirmed this being a case of *Salmonella typhimurium*.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL.** Designed to treat a daily average dry weather flow of 1,025,000 gallons, the sewage disposal works had to deal with 2,100,000 gallons in 1965. This is an increase of 100,000 gallons compared with the previous year and more than twice the volume for which the plant was intended. So far no unsatisfactory report on the effluent has been received and this in no small measure due to the efforts of the Sewage Works Manager and his staff. However, continuing increase of sewage for treatment cannot go on indefinitely and the Urban District Council is fully aware of the problem and intends to carry out extension of the sewage works as soon as possible, and the sewerage of Cheddleton Heath.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951.** It is always sad when an old person has to be removed compulsorily from her home but occasionally this does occur in the interests of the person's safety.

Early in 1965 an elderly lady, living alone, was found to be unable to look after herself adequately and could not be convinced of the need to go to an Old Persons' Home. Urgent action had to be taken when she barricaded herself in and was seen through the window lying on the floor apparently unable to get up. On gaining admission with the help of the police she was found to be confused and no longer resentful of the need for assistance and a place was found for her at Kniveden Hall, Leek.

In conclusion I should like to express my appreciation for the loyalty and help which I have received during the year from your Public Health Inspectors.

H. E. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.P.H.

# SECTION A

## GENERAL STATISTICS

	1964	1965
Area in Acres	4,306	4,306
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of home population (all ages)	19,100	19,120
Number of inhabited houses in the Rate Book at end of year	6,883	6,931
Number of persons per house	2.6	2.8
Number of persons per acre	4.4	4.4
Rateable value at 31st March	£656,273	£668,360
Sum represented by 1d. rate for financial year ended 31st March	£2,650	£2,684

## VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live births	119	143	262
(Illegitimate births)	6	2	8
Live births rate per 1,000 population			13.71
Adjusted birth rate (comparability factor 1.10)			14.08
Birth rate (England and Wales)	18.1		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.05		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births (England and Wales)	7.7		

## NOTE ON ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE

Local birth rate are usually expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including many who quite obviously have no influence on the reproductive process. These latter do, however, affect the birth rate in that a preponderance of them in the population of an area tends to lower and a small proportion of them to raise, the true rate. Considerable variation in the size of this proportion exists in different areas, and it is therefore apparent that the elimination or standardisation of such a factor enables a truer comparison between areas.

A result on these lines is obtained through the issue by the Registrar General of a comparability factor for each area for use with birth rates. The adjusted birth rate resulting from the multiplication of the crude birth rate of an area by its comparability factor may be regarded as being comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude rate for England and Wales.

	Male	Female	Total
Still births	5	3	8
(Illegitimate)	0	0	0
Still birth rate for 1,000 live and still births	29.6		
Still birth rate (England and Wales)	15.7		
Total live and still births	124	146	270
(Illegitimate)	6	2	8

# **INFANT DEATHS**

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths under 1 year of age . . . . .	2	1	3
(Illegitimate) . . . . .	0	0	0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births . . . . .	11.48		
(Legitimate) . . . . .	11.48		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births . . . . .	0		
(Illegitimate) . . . . .	0		
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales) . . . . .	19.9		
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks of age) . . . . .			
(Illegitimate) . . . . .	0	0	0
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births . . . . .			
(first 4 weeks) . . . . .	3.82		
Neonatal mortality rate (England and Wales) . . . . .	13.0		
Early neonatal mortality rate (first week) per . . . . .			
1,000 live births . . . . .	3.82		
(Deaths under 1 week were 1) . . . . .			
Perinatal mortality rate (still births plus deaths . . . . .			
during the first week) per 1,000 total live . . . . .			
and still births . . . . .	33.8		
Maternal deaths (including abortion) . . . . .	0		
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still . . . . .			
births . . . . .	0		
Maternal mortality rate (England and Wales) . . . . .	0.25		

# **DEATHS — ALL AGES**

	Male	Female	Total
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population . . . . .	120	134	254
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor .84) . . . . .			
NOTE. — This comparability factor is obtained and used on a similar . . . . .			
principle to that for comparability for births. . . . .			
Death rate (England and Wales) . . . . .			11.5

# **DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1965**

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory . . . . .	1	0	1
Measles . . . . .	0	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach . . . . .	5	1	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus . . . . .	11	2	13
Malignant neoplasm, breast . . . . .	0	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus . . . . .	0	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms . . . . .	7	12	19
Leukaemia, aleukaemic . . . . .	1	0	1
Diabetes . . . . .	3	3	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system . . . . .	16	24	40
Coronary disease, angina . . . . .	24	18	42
Hypertension with heart disease . . . . .	5	5	10
Other heart disease . . . . .	8	19	27
Other circulatory disease . . . . .	3	5	8
Pneumonia . . . . .	4	7	11
Bronchitis . . . . .	10	5	15
Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . .	4	3	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	1	0	1
Gastritis and Enteritis and Diarrhoea . . . . .	3	0	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis . . . . .	0	1	1
Congenital Malformations . . . . .	1	0	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases . . . . .	0	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases . . . . .	5	12	17
Motor vehicle accidents . . . . .	0	4	4
All other accidents . . . . .	1	3	4
Suicide . . . . .	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate . . . . .	6	0	6
	120	134	254



## NOTE ON CAUSE OF DEATH:

**MALIGNANT DISEASE (Cancer).** This caused 45 deaths, i.e. 17.7% of all deaths.

In 1958, 22.6%; in 1959, 23.0%; in 1960, 18.7%; in 1961, 20%; in 1962, 17.2%; in 1963, 19.6%; in 1964, 18.1%; in 1965, 17.7%.

Cancer of the lung killed 11 men and 2 women in 1965, i.e. 28.9% of all cancer deaths. This figure has shown a rise in the last few years until 1961, but in 1965 reached a new high level of 28.9%; in 1958, 15.1% of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung; in 1959, 15.3%; in 1960, 23.9%; in 1961, 14%; in 1962, 21.7%; in 1963, 9.4%; in 1964, 14.3% and in 1965, 28.9%.

If we consider all the deaths which have occurred in the last 7 years then cancer of the lung was responsible for, in 1958, 3.4%; in 1959, 3.5%; in 1960, 4.4%; in 1961, 3.4%; in 1962, 3.7%; in 1963, 1.84%; in 1964, 2.6% and in 1965, 5.1%.

Those deaths due to cancer of the lung were in males between 35 and 64 years (7), and above 64 years (4), and in females above 75 years (2).

**HEART DISEASE.** 77 deaths were due to this, i.e. 30.3% of all deaths (in 1964 it was 30.7%).

**BRONCHITIS.** This common complaint had 15 deaths as a result in 1965, 5.90% of all deaths compared with 4.8% in 1964.

**SUICIDES.** 3 — One male between the ages 45-54 years and two females between the ages 45-54 years (1), and between the ages 55-64 years (1).

**ACCIDENTS.** 8 — Motor vehicle 4 — females between the ages of 55-64 years (1), between the ages of 65-74 years (1) and over 75 years (2).

Other accidents 4 — males aged 75 and over (1), females between the ages of 55-64 years (1) and over 75 years (2).

## INFANTILE MORTALITY 1964

Deaths under 1 year of age — 3.

2 males under 1 year — under 4 weeks (1); under 1 week (1).

1 female — under 1 year of age (1).

There were no illegitimate deaths under 1 year.

# SECTION B

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES:

### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. Herbert Edward Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.O., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
2. James Rowbotham, M.A.P.H.I., Assoc. M.C.T., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector.
3. Edgar Norris Whitehead, M.M., M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector.
4. Dennis Pointon, Appointed 1964 Housing Assistant.

The Urban District Council is the sanitary authority responsible for the environmental services.

The local authority has no major responsibilities under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The sanitary administration of the district has not been altered by it. The County Council is Local Health and Local Education Authority. It is responsible for the following services: Maternity and Child Welfare, Domiciliary Midwifery, Vaccination and Immunisation, an Ambulance Service, a Health Visiting Service, the administration of the Mental Health Services, "care and after care" and the provision of Home Nursing and "home helps." Section 21 of the Act imposes on the County Council the duty of providing Health Centres.

The following are the principal services provided by the County Council and utilised by the inhabitants of the urban district.

#### 1. AMBULANCE SERVICES (Section 27)

There are 3 ambulances and 4 sitting cars and a staff of 25 consisting of 1 officer in charge and 24 drivers.

Radio reception is fitted to 3 sitting cars and 3 of the ambulances.

#### 2. MATERNITY, HOME NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP SERVICES (Sections 23, 25 and 29)

There are three County Council midwives — two full time and one part time. Leek also has three district nurses. The Leek Area Health Committee, under Section 29, is responsible for the appointment of domestic helps. Their function is to give assistance in the house during the incapacity of a wife or mother, and they do not undertake any duties of a nursing character.

Working in the Leek Urban District are approximately 40 domestic helps and the number of hours worked each week is approximately 802.

The County Council is responsible for other special health services — Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Health Service. There are three Health Visitors available for Ante-Natal work and for the supervision of nursing mothers and children. Under the direction of the Chest Physician, all have duties of visiting the tuberculous.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES (Part, Section 26)

Leek is served by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. This is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. It is a component of a free national laboratory service for England and Wales. The work of the Laboratory is designed to assist the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioners, in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. Its activities include the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, blood and excreta of human origin as aids to diagnosis of suspected or actual infectious diseases. Its sanitary work includes mainly the bacteriological examination of drinking water, the testing of sampled milk for cleanliness and for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic organisms, and the bacteriological testing of ice cream, synthetic cream, and shellfish as distributed to the user or consumer. Its staff is available to participate in the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease in the area which it serves, with the general aim of preventing or controlling disease.

The laboratory distributes in the prevention of disease, diphtheria prophylactic and calf lymph for smallpox vaccination. It makes available measles prophylactic for the passive immunisation of contacts and distributes outfits for the collection of pathological material.

The following reports were received from the laboratory during the year on specimens submitted.

**SPUTUM.** During 1965 the laboratory service investigated 127 specimens of sputum submitted for examination for the tubercle bacillus by the Chest Physician or by local general medical practitioners. Of these 10 specimens relating to 5 different patients only were found to be positive.

**THROAT SWABS.** 31 throat swabs were taken in 1965 by the general practitioners. 14 were positive for beta haemolytic streptococci. No diphtheria bacilla were isolated. 2 showed a moderate growth of yeasts and 2 a growth of coliform bacilli.

**FÆCES.** A total of 73 was sent for examination during the year. Positive reports were received confirming 3 cases of *Shigella sonnei* and 1 case of *Salmonella typhimurium* infections.

**BLOOD SPECIMENS.** No specimen was sent by a general practitioner in 1965.

**FOOD SAMPLES.** The laboratory was also used for the examination of ice cream samples during 1965.

**MILK.** The laboratory continues to report on the results of general bacteriological tests and biological tests for tubercle bacilli in samples of milk submitted to it by the County Council Milk Sampling Officer — milk sold in the Leek Urban District.

142 samples were submitted to the METHYLENE BLUE test, a test for ordinary bacteriological cleanliness, 6 samples failed to pass the test. Failures were in Tuberculin tested untreated (4) and Tuberculin tested pasteurised (2).

Of the 107 samples of pasteurised milk examined by the PHOSPHATASE TEST — to ascertain the effectiveness of the process — none failed the test.

All 51 samples of sterilised milk submitted to the TURBIDITY TEST were satisfactory. Sterilised milk is very safe indeed, and in my opinion should be much more popular than it is at present.

**BIOLOGICAL TESTS** for the presence of tubercle bacilli were carried out on 32 samples of tuberculin tested milk, all of which were satisfactory.

**HOSPITALS.** The following hospitals are available for various forms of treatment: General, acute and chronic, sanatoria, mental and infectious diseases — Bucknall Hospital; Memorial Hospital, Leek; North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary; Haywood Hospital; Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill; Longton Cottage Hospital; City General Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent; Moorlands Hospital, Leek; Cheadle Hospital; Westcliffe Hospital, Chell; Groundsloew Sanatorium and Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, Loggerheads, near Market Drayton; St. Edward's Hospital, Leek; Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital; Limewood Hospital, Newcastle and Stanfield Hospital, Burslem (both for chronic sick). All are administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board through the Local Area Management Committees.

Maternity cases in an emergency are received at the City General Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent. Part of the maternity wing of the Haywood Hospital is now available for normal cases without charge and part is on a fee-paying basis (private beds).

**MORTUARY.** The Council's mortuary is situated in Condlyffe Road. Essential equipment is provided by the local authority and a mortuary attendant is available when required.

The Mortuary was used for 17 persons during 1965. No post mortems were performed, the last being carried out on March 8th, 1958, due to the resignation of the local police surgeon, no successor being available to do this particular part of his duties. Post mortems are now carried out at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

## **WATER SUPPLY**

The Town's Water Supply comes from two sources; a series of springs at Upperhulme, and a borehole at Pool End.

The supply is by gravity from Upperhulme, and is pumped from the Pool End source. Both sources supply the Mount Reservoir, which supplies the main part of the town. From the Mount Reservoir water is also pumped to the Kniveden reservoir, to supply those parts of the town which lie too high to be supplied from the Mount Reservoir.

Four houses in the area are supplied with water other than from the mains supply. There are no stand pipes.

### **Chlorination:**

The nature of the supply renders chlorination necessary. This is introduced into the supply by means of drip-feed injectors at Upperhulme, and also the Pool End pumping station.

The process of covering and increasing the capacity of the Mount Reservoir was completed during the year, and the effects of this were seen in the freedom from algæ troubles in the summer. Algæ grow at a fantastic speed under the influence of sunlight and suitable temperature, and have in the past been the cause of much trouble and expense to the Water Department, because once algæ begin to form, the only method of getting rid of the growth is by draining down the affected part of the reservoir, and cleansing and chlorinating the surface prior to refilling it. The covering of the sections of the reservoir has also lessened the risk of insect larvæ being found in the water, again a problem presenting great difficulties in the case of open reservoirs.

### **Sampling:**

During the year 156 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these 9 were unsatisfactory.

Of the nine, four were part of a series of samples taken of what was, in effect, an untreated water, and do not reflect the condition of the water as it reaches the consumer. Two others were the result of a torrential rainstorm in July which flooded the collecting chambers in the Upperhulme area with rain water, heavily contaminating the sources of the supply. The results of this downpour were not long lived and the supply was soon free from contamination.

The other three samples were marginally contaminated with a very small number of organisms in each case. The cause of this very slight contamination was not established, but repeat samples from the same sources were satisfactory.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS AFTER CHLORINATION

	No. of Samples taken	Result	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
January	11	11	—
February	10	10	—
March	14	10	4
April	14	14	—
May	13	13	—
June	13	13	—
July	15	13	2
August	9	9	—
September	13	12	1
October	15	14	1
November	15	15	—
December	14	13	1
Total	156	147	9

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY

Two samples of water were taken for analysis: both were of satisfactory quality. The analyses are shown below.

### Upperhulme Source: Upland Springs

#### Chemical Examination

ph	7.2
Parts per million	
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212° F	110.0
Free of Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.5
Chlorine present as Chloride	13.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F	Nil
Appearance	Clear and colourless
Metallic Contamination	Nil
Total Hardness	—
Carbonate Hardness	—

### Pool End Supply: Borehole

#### Chemical Examination

pH	6.8
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Parts per million

Total Solid Matter Dried at 212 F	130.0
Free of Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	2.0
Chlorine present as Chloride	14.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F	Nil
Appearance	Clear and colourless. No suspended matter.
Metallie Contamination	Nil
Total Hardness	
Carbonate Hardness	

**SWIMMING BATHS.** From the Swimming Baths, 43 samples were taken, of which two were unsatisfactory. Both these samples were taken towards the end of the year, and since the overhaul of a part of the plant in the closed season, satisfactory results have been obtained. In no case was the contamination gross and further trouble from this source is not anticipated.

At the request of the Baths Manager, a sample for chemical analysis was also taken.

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## SECTION C

### Infectious and other diseases:

The prevalence of infectious disease during the year showed an increase compared with the previous year. The total number of confirmed notifications was 401 compared with 92 in 1964, 449 in 1963, 95 in 1962 and 487 in 1961.

A table showing the notifications of infectious diseases during 1965 appears in the Report on page 18.

Leek is fortunate in that the Infectious Disease Isolation Hospital for the area is at Bucknall — a comparatively short distance away. This receives all types of infectious disease apart from smallpox, which is treated at the Witton Smallpox Hospital, Birmingham. Bucknall Hospital is administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. Admission is arranged directly by the local general practitioners and transport is provided by the local ambulance service.

The Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education Memorandum on the exclusion from school on account of infectious illness, appears on pages 20-22.

**WHOOPIING COUGH.** 10 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year.

**MEASLES.** This is normally a seasonal disease occurring approximately every other year. In 1965 there were 344 cases compared with 24 in 1964.

**DYSENTERY.** There were 6 cases of sonne dysentery notified during the year, only 3 of which were confirmed by laboratory tests. There is no doubt that the disease is highly infectious within a household or school.

**PNEUMONIA.** There were 8 cases. In 1964 there were 2 cases.

**FOOD POISONING.** 4 cases were notified during the year, but only 1 of these was confirmed by laboratory investigations. A male aged 8 years was found to be infected with *Salmonella typhimurium* in October. All members of the family were investigated but laboratory tests proved to be negative.

**PUERPERAL PYREXIA.** 3 cases were notified during the year.

#### **ADMISSIONS TO BUCKNALL HOSPITAL**

1. NON-SPECIFIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS — 11 cases, ages ranging from 2 months to 17 years, the majority being under the age of 1 year.
2. GASTRO ENTERITIS (E COLI) — 1 male aged 4 weeks.
3. NON-SPECIFIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS AND B COLI URINARY TRACT INFECTION — 1 female aged 1 year.
4. NON-SPECIFIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS with OTITIS MEDIA — 1 female aged 1 month.
5. UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION — 1 female aged 8 months and 1 male aged 14 years.
6. SONNE DYSENTERY — 1 male aged 2 months.
7. DRUG INDUCED JAUNDICE — (Probably due to P.A.S.) — 1 female aged 20 years.
8. LOBAR PNEUMONIA — 1 male aged 14 years.
9. URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND TONSILLITIS AND ADENITIS — 1 female aged 22 years.
10. UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION with OTITIS MEDIA — 1 female aged 8 months.
11. PUERPERAL PYREXIA — 1 female aged 19 years.
12. GLANDULAR FEVER — 1 female aged 6 years and 1 male aged 16 years.
13. CHICKEN POX AND ABSCESS OF LEFT THIGH — 1 female aged 2 years.
14. FEEDING PROBLEM — 1 female aged 5 weeks.



15. SCARLET FEVER - 1 male aged 4 years.
16. VIRUS MENINGITIS 1 male aged 12 months.
17. LARYNGO-TRACHEO BRONCHITIS AND MEASLES 1 male aged 5 years.
18. ACUTE BRONCHIOLITIS WITH MEASLES - 1 female aged 7 years.
19. SPLENOMEGALY Admitted for investigation of enlarged spleen but no abnormality other than splenomegaly discovered 1 male aged 16 years.
20. LARYNGEAL OBSTRUCTION AND MEASLES - 1 male aged 2 years.
21. MEASLES AND BRONCHO PNEUMONIA — 1 male aged 3 years.
22. DIARRHOEA (SECONDARY TO CONSTIPATION) 1 female aged 91 years.
23. INFECTED INFANTILE ECZEMA (STAPHYLOCCOCAL) 1 male aged 3 years.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

TOTAL CASES	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
85	41	29	70	8	7	15

# **Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1965 for the Urban District of Leek in the County of Stafford**

## **Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961 PART I OF THE ACT**

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises  (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
( i ) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local Authorities *	—	—	—	—
( ii ) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	147	34	6	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † Section 1, 2, 3, 4 (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total .....	147	34	6	—

\* To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1937 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

† i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108)

2 -Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4) By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	8	Nil	6	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	9	8	Nil	6	Nil

**PART VIII OF THE ACT**  
**Outwork**  
**(Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc., Cleaning and Washing)	123					
Household linen						
Lace, lace cur- tains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						

**PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd.)**  
**Outwork**  
**(Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-whole-some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	5					
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
Total .....	128					

LEEK U.D. — INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1956—1965 (Confirmed Notifications)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever	20	45	74	22	16	11	27	35	—	24
Whooping Cough	16	28	2	—	175	—	—	8	38	10
Measles	335	21	14	735	2	425	19	358	24	344
Pneumonia	4	28	7	8	3	13	2	15	2	8
Dysentery	2	—	8	5	—	24	38	28	15	3
Erysipelas	3	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	3
Encephalitis	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	3	4	2	33	8	1	2	2	1
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	5	8	6	2	4	3	6	3	6	5
Non-Pulmonary	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	2	3

# INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — 1965

Numbers of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases originally notified, and of the final numbers according to sex and age after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Scarlet Fever		Whooping cough		Acute poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal infection	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non-paralytic		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	14	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	159	185	—	—	4	2	1	—
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year ... ..			1						2	11			1			
1— " ... ..									16	16						
2— years ... ..				2					29	23						
3— " ... ..			1						19	37						
4— " ... ..	2		1	1					21	17						
5—9 " ... ..	11	9	2	1					68	76						
10—14 " ... ..	1	1		1					3	2						
15—24 " ... ..									1	3			1	1		
25 and over ... ..																
Age unknown ... ..																
Total (all ages) ... ..	14	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	159	185	—	—	2	1	—	—
Number originally notified Total (All Ages)	Ac. pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	Infective		Post-infectious		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Final numbers after correction																
Under 5 years ... ..	1	1													1	
5—14 years ... ..	3															
15—44 " ... ..	2															
45—64 " ... ..		1														
65 and over ... ..																
Age unknown ... ..																
Total (All Ages) ... ..	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Tuberculosis										Other notifiable diseases		Original		Final	
	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other						Puerperal pyrexia Ophthalmia neonatorum Anthrax		M	F	M	F
	M	F	F	M	M	F							—	3	—	3
Final numbers after correction																
Under 5 years ... ..	1	1														
5—14 years ... ..																
15—24 " ... ..					1	1										
25—44 " ... ..		2														
45—64 " ... ..																
65 and over ... ..	1				1											
Age unknown ... ..																
Total (All Ages) ... ..	2	3	—	—	2	1										





# COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Population ... ..	19,080	19,230	19,300	19,310	19,290	19,100	19,120
No. of inhabited houses ... ..	6,638	6,710	6,726	6,892	6,912	6,883	6,931
No. of live births ... ..	249	260	252	259	313	276	262
Birth rate (crude) ... ..	13.1	13.5	13.05	13.4	16.23	14.45	13.71
No. of still births ... ..	12	9	2	9	4	5	
Maternal mortality ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate ... ..	8.0	23.08	19.84	19.31	12.78	25.4	11.48
Infant mortality (No. of deaths)	2	6	5	5	4	7	3
No. of deaths (all ages) ... ..	256	248	292	268	271	270	254
Death rate (crude) ... ..	13.4	12.92	9.96	13.9	14.05	14.4	13.28

# INCUBATION AND EXCLUSION PERIODS OF THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES TAKEN FROM THE MEMORANDUM ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION			
	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS
SCARLET FEVER (and streptococcal sore throat)	2—5	1—2	7 days after discharge from hospital or from home isolation. (Unless "cold in the head", discharge from the nose or ear, sore throat, or septic spots be present).
DIPHTHERIA	2—5		Until pronounced by a medical practitioner to be fit and free from infection.
MEASLES	10—15	3—4	10 days after the appearance of this rash if child appears well.
GERMAN MEASLES	14—21	0—2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.
			Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
			Children — no exclusion. Persons engaged in the preparation or service of school meals to be excluded until Medical Officer of Health certifies that they may resume work.
			At least 7 days. Return to school should not be permitted until bacteriological examination has proved negative.
			Children under 5 years of age should be excluded for 14 days from the date of appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contacts suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
			None.

# PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
WHOOPIING COUGH	7 — 10	—	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years of age should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
MUMPS	12 — 28	—	7 days from the subsidence of all swelling.	None.
CHICKEN POX	11 — 21	0 — 2	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
POLIOMYELITIS ENCEPHALITIS CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (Meningococcal Infection)	7 — 14 4 — 30 2 — 10	— — —	{ At least 6 weeks. Will usually require a much longer period for recovery. }	At least 21 days.
DYSENTERY	2 — 7	—	Until pronounced by medical practitioner to be free from infection.	Home contacts: None unless excluded by the School Medical Officer, Medical Officer of Health or Medical Practitioner. Class contacts with diarrhoea, abdominal pain or vomiting, should be excluded immediately.

# PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
TYPHOID FEVER	8 — 21	—	Until pronounced by medical practitioner to be free from infection.	Home contacts: Until bacteriological examination has proved negative. Class contacts with diarrhoea or who are otherwise unwell, should be excluded immediately.
PARATYPHOID FEVER	5 — 21	—	do.	do.
SMALLPOX	10 — 21	3	Until the patient is pronounced by a medical practitioner to be free from infection.	21 days unless recently successfully vaccinated when exclusion is unnecessary.
INFECTIVE HEPATITIS (Catarrhal jaundice)	21 — 35	—	14 days or on disappearance of jaundice, whichever is the longer.	Home or school contacts with vomiting should be excluded for 14 days.
INFLUENZA	1 — 5	—	Until free from symptoms.	None.

**NOTE: STAFF WHO DEVELOP OR ARE IN CONTACT WITH STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS likely to cause food poisoning, e.g. septic infections of the hands, forearms and face, should be immediately suspended from duty and not permitted to resume work until the Medical Officer of Health has stated that it is reasonably safe for them to do so.**

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
10, STOCKWELL STREET,  
LEEK, STAFFS.

## **CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT**

**To the Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban District  
Council**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my thirty-second Annual Report for the year 1965. The report is prepared in accordance with Circular 1/66.

In the body of the report which follows, details will be found of the number of animals slaughtered, condemnations etc., together with complaints received by this department of foreign bodies in food.

The routine inspection and marking of meat carcasses continued throughout the year and as previously, 100% meat inspection has been maintained. As I stated in a previous report, the inspection and marking of carcasses takes a fair proportion of a qualified inspectors time, but we consider this service is one of prime importance and consequently other duties must, of necessity, take second place.

It is disappointing to report that there has been a decrease in the number of applications received for improvement grants. Applications for Standard Grants totalled 22 and for Discretionary Grants 17. Details will be found in Section E.

As reported in my Annual Report for 1964 you did give me authority to prepare a pilot scheme for the improvement of one street in the town which lends itself to improvement under the Housing Act 1964. Unfortunately, due to staffing difficulties, it has not been possible to proceed further.

### **NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960**

The problem of noise abatement continues to exercise the attention of the department. Complaints of noise nuisance received during the year were chiefly of industrial noise from plant or machinery.

In a town where industry and dwellings lie so closely together this is to be expected. What can be done to abate the nuisance is a difficult matter, especially as standards are not easy to establish. Whether noise is objectively a nuisance is a matter of decibels and standards, and purchase of a sound meter by the Council has helped a great deal in the assessment of sound levels. To the complainant, who has become conscious of the existence of a noise, the irritation is much more acute, only to be assuaged by the total abolition of the unwanted sound.

To establish a reasonable standard for the locality, to decide on the measures best suited to diminish the noise and to secure their adoption, and finally to satisfy the complainant of the effectiveness and reasonableness of the sound reduction make the abatement of noise nuisance a complex operation.

Many complaints concerned animals, noisy dogs being well to the fore. It may not be realised generally that a barking dog emits a sound comparable in intensity, though fortunately not in duration, to a noisy motor cycle. In these cases it is necessary to solicit the co-operation of the householder, who often does not realise the very real nuisance which may be caused. In most cases co-operation is forthcoming.

Traffic noise is also a problem. The young men who spend hours "tuning up" their motor cycles and then race round the streets with racketing exhausts are fortunately few, but the general problem of traffic noise, particularly where houses adjoin a main road, can only be solved by planning measures.

### **OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963**

At the end of the year the number of registered premises under this Act totalled 245 but it was only possible to inspect 57 of this number. With few exceptions, contraventions were found in the premises inspected. Elsewhere, in tabulated form, are the details of the inspections.

I consider this legislation of great importance, but owing to staff shortage it has not been possible to step-up our inspections and the remedial action necessary to get conditions for the workers improved.

Finally, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to avail myself of the opportunity here presented to thank the Staff of the Department for their continued loyalty and co-operation.

J. ROWBOTHAM.

Chief Public Health Inspector

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## **SECTION D**

### **REFUSE COLLECTION**

Four vehicles were engaged solely on the collection of house refuse and 3,436 loads were removed and tipped on the Starewood site during the year.

### **SALVAGE**

516 tons of cardboard and waste paper were salvaged and sold bringing a total of £4,340. This is a very creditable performance and an extremely useful addition to the Council's income.

During the year, action was taken as required to effect the repair of premises and abatement of nuisances under the Public Health Acts. As it would appear no useful purpose is served in itemising every defect in tabular form, the action taken in securing the repair of houses under Housing and Public Health powers will be found in Section I. on page 27.

## DETAILS OF OTHER INSPECTIONS

Nuisances reported to Health Department	301
.. referred to other Departments	5
Inspection of Premises where nuisances were found	259
.. of Premises where no nuisances were found	4
.. of Factories	34
.. of Slaughterhouses	731
.. of Dairies, Milk Shops and Farms	11
.. of Bakehouses	11
.. of Markets and Stalls	146
.. of Food Premises	489
Re-inspections after complaints	961
.. under Housing Acts	702
Visits under Clean Air Act	187
Visits re Food Poisoning	23
Visits re Theatre etc., Acts	17
Visits re Petroleum Regulations	89
Miscellaneous visits	1001
Infectious diseases	24

## RODENT CONTROL

The Council employ one full time Rodent Operative for the destruction of Rats, Mice and other pests in business premises, private dwelling houses, public sewers and the Town Tip. Details of the inspections and treatments are as follows:-

### Private dwellings:

181 inspections  
165 treatments  
846 visits

### 3rd Party Premises:

39 inspections  
34 treatments  
130 visits

### Town Tip:

17 inspections  
9 treatments  
76 visits

### Local Authority Premises:

13 inspections  
13 treatments  
55 visits

The Council have 8 contracts with private firms for the eradication of rats, mice and other pests. These premises are visited periodically and appropriate action taken where infestations are found.

### SHOPS ACTS

On a number of occasions the attention of shopkeepers was drawn to the Hours of Closing Act, and on occasions, warnings were given for minor contraventions.

No proceedings were instituted.

### FACTORIES ACT 1961

Number of premises on register ... ..	147
„ of inspections during the year ... ..	34
„ cases in which defects were found ... ..	9
„ cases in which defects were remedied during the year ...	9

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## SECTION E

### HOUSE LETTING

During the year 71 families were rehoused and 18 in connection with the Slum Clearance Scheme, making 89 in all. During the same period, the Housing Committee agreed to 17 families exchanging their accommodation for other more suitable to their needs.

583 persons were interviewed at the office in connection with their housing problems. 12 private interviews were granted and 325 calls made checking applicants circumstances.

422 tenants were interviewed at the office in connection with tenancy and welfare problems. 10 private interviews were granted, and 317 calls were made in this connection.

93 tenants were interviewed and 360 calls made following the Housing Committee's inspection of Council house gardens.

On the Housing Register at 31st December, 1965, there were 248 applications for houses, 76 for flats, 40 for bedsitters, 160 for bungalows and a further 70 had been deposited and were awaiting the expiration of the qualifying period of 9 months.



## (A) REPAIR — HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices:

	Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By owner	Nil	Nil	91	2	93	
(b) By local authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Totals	Nil	Nil	91	2	93	

## (B) BEYOND REPAIR — HOUSING ACT 1957

Number of	1. undertakings accepted (section 16)	1
.. ..	2. closing orders made (section 17)	2
.. ..	3. demolition orders made (section 18)	22
.. ..	4. closing orders made (section 18)	Nil
.. ..	5. closing orders determined (section 27)	Nil
.. ..	6. closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (section 28)	Nil
.. ..	7. houses demolished following demolition orders	16

## (C) CLEARANCE AREAS

### (1) Represented during Year

1. Number of areas	Nil
2. Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil
3. .. included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	Nil
4. .. on land acquired under 43(2)	Nil
5. Numbers of people to be displaced (a) individuals	Nil
(b) Families	Nil

### (2) Action taken during the Year

#### 1. Houses demolished by Local Authorities or Owners

(a) Unfit	16
(b) Others	Nil

#### 2. Numbers of people displaced

(a) Individuals	37
(b) Families	15

#### (D) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

### (1) Standard

1. Number of applications Received				
.. .. .	Approved			
.. .. .	Refused			
2. Number of dwelling improved				

Owner/ occupiers	Tenanted
21	1
21	1
Nil	Nil
16	1

3. Amount paid in grants	£	s	d
4. Average grant per house	136	11	0
5. Amenities provided			

(a) fixed bath	27
(b) shower	1
(c) wash-hand basin	29
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	22
(e) water closet (1) within dwelling	31
(2) accessible from dwelling	—
(f) food store	26

## (2) Discretionary

1. Number of applications Received
2. Number of applications Approved
3. Number of applications Refused
4. Number of dwellings Improved

Owner/ occupiers	Tenanted
10	7
10	7
Nil	Nil
2	2

5. Amount paid in grants .. .. .	£	s	d
	3,891	10	0
6. Average grant per house .. .. .	243	4	4

## (F) IMPROVEMENT AREAS — HOUSING ACT 1964

(1) Number of	1. Areas (a) Surveyed	Nil
	(b) Declared	Nil
	2. Houses to be improved (a) full standard	Nil
	(b) reduced standard	Nil
	3. Preliminary Notices served	Nil
	4. Undertakings accepted	Nil
	5. Immediate improvement notices served	Nil
	6. Suspended improvement notices served	Nil
	7. Final improvement notices served	Nil
	8. Dwellings improved (a) full standard	Nil
	(b) reduced standard	Nil
	9. Dwellings improved by L.A. in default	
	(a) full standard	Nil
	(b) reduced standard	Nil

### Dwellings in tenement blocks

(2) Number of 1. Dwellings referred to in preliminary notices for improvement to:	
(a) full standard	Nil
(b) reduced standard	Nil
2. Undertakings accepted	Nil
3. Immediate improvement notices served	Nil
4. Dwellings in tenement blocks improved	
(a) full standard	Nil
(b) reduced standard	Nil
5. Dwellings improved by L.A. in default	
(a) full standard	Nil
(b) reduced standard	Nil

### Dwellings outside improvement areas

(3) Number of (1) representations made by tenants	Nil
(2) preliminary notices served	Nil
(3) undertakings accepted	Nil
(4) immediate improvement notices served	Nil
(5) such dwellings improved.	
(a) full standard	Nil
(b) reduced standard	Nil

**(G) RENT ACT 1957 — APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR**

1. Number of applications	Nil
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificate	Nil
3. Number of certificates issued	Nil
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 First Schedule	Nil
5. Number of undertakings refused by L.A.	Nil

**APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATE**

6. By Landlords to L.A. for cancellation	Nil
7. Objections by tenants to cancellation	Nil
8. Certificates cancelled by L.A.	Nil

**(H) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION**

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	50
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act 1961	36
3. Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for	
(a) Management orders (Sec. 12)	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Sec. 19)	Nil
4. Number of houses on which have been made:	
(a) Management orders	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding	Nil
5. Number of notices served	
(a) to make good neglect of proper standards of management (Sec. 14)	Nil
(b) to require additional services of facilities (Sec. 15)	1
(c) where work has been carried out in default	Nil
6. Number of prosecutions since passing of Housing Act 1961 in respect of:	
(a) management	Nil
(b) directions	Nil
(c) overcrowding (Sec. 90 Housing Act 1957)	Nil
7. Number of control orders made (Housing Act 1964)	Nil
8. Number of control orders terminated	Nil
9. Details regarding separate occupancies in houses in multiple occupation:	

Number of houses with following number of separate occupancies	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Over 12
	NOT KNOWN										

**Landlord/Tenant Act**

Number of houses without Rent Books	N/K
Number of proceedings taken	N/A

# SECTION F

## (A) MEAT INSPECTION CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	814	16	3	3666	1384
Number Not inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	1	2	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	147	3	Nil	240	148
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13
<b>Cysticerci</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## (B) MEAT SPECIMENS EXAMINED

1. The number of meat specimens submitted to laboratories for  
pathological examination Nil

## (C) UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
1. Meat at slaughterhouse	1	5	68
2. Meat at wholesale premises			Nil
3. Meat at retail shops		2	42
4. Cooked meat and meat products			2
5. Canned Meats		1	29
6. Fish			Nil
7. Fruit and vegetables			Nil
8. Other foods		6	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>57</b>

#### (D) FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

COMMODITY		FOREIGN BODY (SPECIFY)
MILK	1	Ivy leaf found in bottle
BUTTER	—	
CHEESE	—	
BREAD	—	
CANNED MEAT	—	
COOKED MEAT	—	
MEAT PIES	—	Parasitic worms found in musculature
FISH	1	
FRUIT	—	
JAM	—	
VEGETABLES	—	
CEREALS	—	
SWEETS	—	Sausages. Mould in pack of skinless sausages.
CONFECTIONERY	—	
OTHER FOOD	1	
TOTAL	3	

Number of prosecutions under Section 2 ... Nil  
Number of prosecutions under Section 8 ... Nil  
Total amount of Fines and Costs imposed ... £ Nil

#### (E) FOOD HYGIENE

(a) Number of offences prosecuted under Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

Reg.	Number of		Reg.	Number of	
	Offences	Convictions		Offences	Convictions
5	Nil	N/A	18	Nil	N/A
6	"	"	19	"	"
8	"	"	20	"	"
9	"	"	21	"	"
10	"	"	23	"	"
14	"	"	24	"	"
16	"	"	25	"	"
17	"	"	Totals	Nil	N/A

(b) Total amount of fines and costs imposed ... £ s. d.  
Nil  
(c) Disqualifications:  
(i) No. of premises ... N/A  
(ii) Individual periods of disqualification ... N/A

**(F) FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING**

The County Council is the Authority for enforcing the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

**(G) BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING**

1. Total number of samples taken
2. Results of ice-cream samples:
- 25

GRADE	Mobiles				Premises			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-Cream	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Ice-Cream	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

3. Other Foods:

Sample	No. Taken	No. Unsatisfactory
Sausages (all types)	12	Nil
Meat Pies	—	—
Sliced Meats	—	—
Flour confectionery	—	—
Fresh cream	—	—
Synthetic cream	—	—
Others (specify):	—	—

**(H) POULTRY**

1. We have no poultry packing stations in our area.

## SECTION G

### CLEAN AIR ACT

#### (A) INDUSTRIAL

1. Dark smoke	Number of contraventions recorded	7
	(a) successful prosecutions	Nil
	(b) unsuccessful prosecutions	Nil
2. Furnaces (section 3)	(a) notifications received	4
	(b) applications for prior approval	4
	(c) number of applications granted	4
3. Grit and dust emissions (section 5)	(a) number of contraventions	1
	(b) type of plant involved: Steam Boiler	
	Lancashire Boiler	
	Coking Stoker	
4. Colliery Spoilbanks	(a) number of spoilbanks	Nil
	(b) number causing nuisance	Nil
	(c) any remedial action being taken (water sprays, soil etc.)	Nil
5. Height of chimneys	(a) number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	4
	(b) number approved	4
	(c) number of chimneys erected not complying with the approved plans	Nil
	(d) number of chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10	1

#### (B) DOMESTIC

No. of smoke control areas

1. (a) In operation at 31st December, 1965	1
(b) Number of dwellings	236
(c) Acreage covered	66
2. (a) Confirmed by Minister but not operative at 31st December, 1965	Nil
(b) Number of dwellings	—
(c) Acreage covered	—
3. (a) Awaiting confirmation by Minister at 31st December, 1965	Nil
(b) Number of dwellings	—
(c) Acreage covered	—
4. Are any difficulties being experienced in the operation of smoke control orders due to shortage of:—	
(a) premium solid smokeless fuels	NO
(b) non-premium solid smokeless fuels	NO



## SECTION H

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

#### (A) REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving an inspection during the year
Offices	3	58	9
Retail Shops	11	166	48
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	6	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	13	—
Storage fuel depots	—	2	—
Totals	15	245	57

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS  
TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT ... .. 57

**(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS**

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	11	13	Sitting Facilities	1
5	Overcrowding	—	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—
6	Temperature	13	15	Eating Facilities	—
7	Ventilation	6	16	Floors, passage and stairs	28
8	Lighting	10	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	—
9	Sanitary Conveniences	16	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
10	Washing Facilities	21	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
11	Supply of Drinking Water	1	23	Prohibition of heavy work	—
12	Clothing Accommodation	4	24	First Aid General Provisions	35

TOTAL ... .. 146

**(C) EXEMPTIONS** No. of applications received Nil  
 No. of applications granted Nil (i) Space  
 (ii) Temp. (iii) San. Conv. — (iv) Running Water

**(D) PROSECUTIONS** Number of institute and completed during the year Nil

Section of Act or title of Order or Regulation	Number of persons or companies prosecuted	Number of informations laid	Number of informations leading to conviction
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Number of complaints (or summary applications made under Section 22) Nil

Number of interim orders granted Nil

**(E) REPORTED ACCIDENTS**

Workplace	Number Reported	Total Investigated	Action Recommended			No Action
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	
Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Retail Shops	2	2	"	"	"	"
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	Nil	Nil	"	"	"	"
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fuel Storage Depots	"	"	"	"	"	"
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>"</b>	<b>"</b>

### Analysis of reported accidents

Offices	Retail Shops	Whole- sale Ware- houses	Cater- ing estab- lish- ments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	2			
Transport				
Falls of persons				
Stepping on or striking against object or person				
Handling goods				
Struck by falling object				
Fires and explosions				
Electricity				
Use of hand tools				
Not otherwise speci- fied				



